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is scarcely to be found any more. Both of these foreigners, which may be called "the coming plants," belong to the Compositae, an order characteristic of the most modern flora. "Now it appears that in the fight for existence the junior sons of creation have a decided advantage; and this accounts for the otherwise inexplicable circumstance that the variety of organisms decreases so perceptibly when we enter the realms of Gymnosperms, vascular Cryptogams, and all those forms of organic life that existed already in the early periods of the earth."

The last numbers received of the *Botanische Zeitung* (Nov. 5 and 6) contain an illustrated paper by F. Hegelmaier "On the Embryogeny and Development of the Endosperm of *Lupinus*."

In the *Comptes Rendus* of Jan. 12 (p. 58) will be found an interesting and useful paper on the "Evolution of the Inflorescence in the Gramineae," by M. H. Trécul.

The *Journal of Botany* for February has the following table of contents: John Miers (with portrait), by W. Carruthers, F. R. S.; *Alabastra diversa*, by S. Le. M. Moore; Notes on the Flora of Northamptonshire, by G. C. Druce, F. L. S.; Two Additions to the British Moss-list, by H. Boswell; Two New Bromeliads from Rio Janeiro, by J. G. Baker, F. R. S.; Hampshire Botany, by F. Townsend, F. L. S.; and Notes on the Botany of the British Polar Expedition of 1875-6, by H. C. Hart, B. A.

The *Contemporary Review* for February contains an interesting and instructive article by Prof. St. George Mivart on the "Geography of Living Creatures." It seems rather odd to an American botanist to see *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* classed among trees, as it is in this article; and it is rather curious, too, to see the persistency with which some of our English cousins cling to that genus "Wellingtonia," when they have occasion to refer to our big California trees—the *Sequoia*.

Hardwicke's *Science Gossip*, which is always interesting to the naturalist, treats of the following botanical subjects in the February number: "Some Probabilities Respecting Organic Species," by W. S. Palmer; "Notes on Phyllotaxis" (illustrated), by H. W. Syers; and "Primroses and Violets," by R. M.

The *American Monthly Microscopical Journal* for February contains an article by Dr. F. Wolle in which he points out the fact that the fresh-water algae are quite often the subjects of peculiar transformations in the course of their life-history. To aid the beginner in his studies the author, in this short paper, explains some of the fallacious appearances that are likely to be met with among these cryptogams.

§ 30. **Juncus setaceus**, Rost.—I have received specimens of *Juncus setaceus*, Rost., from Norfolk, Va., collected by Mr. H. P. Worcester. This is, I believe, the most northern authentic station reported for this rush, the Pennsylvania locality of Rostkovius being questioned in Gray's manual. N. L. B.

§ 31. **Errata**.—In the February number, there occurred the following typographical errors, which should be corrected as follows: 1st page, line 17, insert "as if," after "seemed"; line 38, read "evolution"; p. 17 line 15, insert "here" after "we"; p. 22, line 47, for "Tübigen" read "Tübingen"; p. 23, line 29, "substraction", set up thus by the printer in a moment of abstraction, should be "subtraction."